

PERU HAS NETWORK OF GREAT HIGHWAYS

System Inherited From the Incas Steadily Enlarged by New Rulers.

SHIPPING ALSO GROWS New Lines to Be Established Owing to Success of Present Operations.

By CARLOS GIBSON, First Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy, Washington. Specially Written for the Latin American Section of THE SUN.

In addition to the information relative to Peruvian railways, published in the Latin American Section of THE SUN of June 23, it may be of interest to furnish a few facts relative to the matter of national road building in Peru, since this problem, of great importance at the present time, offers undoubted opportunities to American investors which are willing to extend the field of their operations.

There are numerous highways in Peru in the "Montana" (the highlands) as well as on the coast, and the latter should not be forgotten that Peru has inherited from its former rulers, the Incas, a natural inclination for the construction of the extensive public roads which united Cuzco in the interior with the Pacific coast, crossing Guantuyo, Chinchasuyo, Antisuyo and Collasuyo, strategic points of the powerful empire which they consolidated and which was then in touch with the farthest regions, not excluding even the distant kingdom of the Seires, which the last Inca monarch, Huascan, conquered and added to his empire by means of the astounding road which united Quito, the present capital of Ecuador, to Cuzco, crossing the mountains and following the coast.

Contemporary Peru has not lost this ability and the problem of road building has been ever present in the minds of its public men, considerable sums being spent every year in its furtherance, this phase of Government activity providing employment for approximately 7,000 persons. The Government has within recent years built roads which link up the valleys of the coast with one another and these with the highlands, in the manner of the roads from Quito to Cananea and that of Lambayeque to La Magdalena, Cerro de Pasco to Huanuco, Tarma to La Oroya, Huanuco to Ayacucho and Tarma to Huancavelica, and others, to enable the valuable products of the transandean zone to be distributed, such as the Ninaca to Tingo de Huaylla, on the Pacific coast, that of Carara to Yungay and the Abancay to Cuzco road.

Highways Recently Opened. The most important highways recently opened to public traffic are the following:

That of Capatzena to La Magdalena, 40 kilometers long, which cost \$22,225, and that of Tarma to Huanuco, 100 kilometers long, which cost \$150,000. Cerro de Pasco to Huanuco, almost a hundred kilometers long, a wonderful road which admits of automobile traffic, and a gradient of 5 per cent, has been overcome.

Ninaca to Tingo de Huaylla, in the Pachitea region, effecting a junction with the Cerro de Pasco Railway, 94 kilometers long, with a maximum gradient of 3.75 per cent, the 41 kilometers built so far, more than two-thirds of the total distance, having cost \$16,358, or about \$400,000.

Tarma to Oroya, 40 kilometers long, for whose upkeep the monthly sum of \$1,000 has been set aside.

Huanuco to Ayacucho, a road 339 kilometers, 304 miles long, with a slope of 1 per cent, in its total course, built at a cost of \$500,000, or about \$1,000,000.

The road links up with the Huanuco railway, and has been of the utmost benefit to the important mining centers through which it passes, Tarma, Chuschi, and La Oroya, which two latter are united by a road 61 kilometers long with a maximum gradient of 5 per cent.

Agency to Cuzco. This is a complementary road to the Santa Ana railway, which, together with it, extends for 204 kilometers through the extensive "pampa" or plain of Santa Ana, and is called upon to develop in the highest degree the fertile departments of Apurimac and Cuzco and to bring to the surface some of the many resources of the "Montana" region of Peru.

Waterways on River and Lake. Peru possesses numerous rivers, bays and harbors and has at its command countless means of maritime transport, both of river and lake. The principal port is Callao, ten kilometers from Lima, which possesses the most extensive facilities of great commercial importance in keeping with its position as the most frequented port of call in the Pacific and one of the best, if not the best, port on the west coast of South America.

Quilcas on the Amazon River brings Peru in contact with the Atlantic and serves as the clearing house for the products of the tropical zone, trained by Marañon, Ucayali, Huallaga and Napo rivers, all tributaries of the mighty Amazon and navigable by shallow draft steamers, which have at their disposal the large rubber firms established in Iquitos. On Lake Titicaca a fleet of steamers carries on an active trade between Peruvian and Bolivian ports on its shores.

The principal steamship companies on the Pacific coast are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores (South American), the Compania Peruana de Vapores (Peruvian) and the Merchants of Grace Line (American). The last two are the most recent and are assured an important future. The firm of W. R. Grace & Co., which has a fleet of about fifty vessels plying between New York and the west coast of South America, has inaugurated a new line since the first of the month, between New Orleans and the West Coast, which will provide additional freight facilities for international commercial communication between the two continents.

The following figures will give an idea of the development of the shipping place in commerce between Peru and the United States:

1918-Peruvian merchandise exported to the United States \$7,312,940
1919-Peruvian merchandise exported to the United States \$10,421,000
1918-Peruvian merchandise imported from the United States \$2,838,712

The returns for 1918 have outstanding all former years, according to competent authorities, but the official statistical returns for the year are not yet available.

To Extend New Line. The Peruvian Steamship Company, founded in 1909 with a capital of \$5,000,000, which has been



PRESIDENT-ELECT PESSOA OF BRAZIL AND PARTY. AFTER LUNCHEON IN THEIR HONOR BY THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT PESSOA, HOLDING FLOWER, AT HIS LEFT ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, POLK. MRS. PESSOA IS STANDING IN CENTRE, DRESSED IN DARK, AND AT HER RIGHT IS HER DAUGHTER, MISS PESSOA. AT THE EXTREME RIGHT IS JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, AND BACK OF HIM IS THE SON OF DR. LAURO MULLER, WHO AS BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PAID A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES A FEW YEARS AGO. AT MRS. PESSOA'S LEFT IS MRS. POLK, WIFE OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

LATIN AMERICAN COLONY IN NEW YORK

Under the escort of a fleet of United States destroyers, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, sailed from the harbor yesterday afternoon on board the American battleship Idaho en route to Rio Janeiro, where immediately upon landing he will be inaugurated President of Brazil.

Dr. Pessoa sailed before leaving that he greatly appreciated the kindly welcome which he had received at the hands of the Government and of the people of the United States. He said also that he was becoming ever more convinced that it is the duty of both Governments to draw ever closer the community of interest and mutual sympathy which naturally unites them.

During the seventeen days which Dr. Pessoa spent here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with the attitude of this country toward Brazil, and in view of the fact that this distinguished visitor took the occasion to interview numerous prominent bankers and exporters, American business men may feel assured that the path of commerce will be cleared to American interests in Brazil.

Another distinguished visitor to leave our shores last week was Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza and Special Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, who sailed on Thursday for France.

On the evening previous to sailing a dinner was given in his honor on the Hotel Pennsylvania, presided over by Jose Merla, vice-president of the Empire Mexican Oil Company, and Bellario A. Quirós, treasurer of the Mexican Fibre Company.

Among those present were Manuel A. Chavez and Jose T. Torres, secretaries to Gen. Aguilar; Fernando Gonzalez, Gen. Carranza's personal secretary; Howard S. Barr and Francisco Gonzalez, who are in the United States on business for the organization of a society to be known as the Pro-Mexican Society, which is to be devoted to furthering the better relations and understanding between Mexico and the United States. The membership of this organization will include prominent Mexicans living in New York and business men and others who are interested in Mexican development.

Dr. Francisco Lopez, a graduate of the University of Lyon, France, who arrived in New York on his way to Ecuador, his native land, where he will practice medicine. He is at the Hotel McAlpin.

Senor A. Escalante, a business man from Buenos Ayres, is at the Hotel McAlpin. Senora Escalante, who is with him, is the daughter of Senor Maury, once Premier Minister of Spain.

Recent arrivals from different parts of South America, Senor Juan Ramirez and wife, from Peru; Ricardo Harari, from Buenos Ayres; and Manuel R. Sanchez from Colombia; Martin Arrieta from Ecuador; Samuel Rocha and Melquiades Romero Carrillo from Venezuela.

Senor E. P. Vda de Menocal, sister-in-law of the President of Cuba, arrived from Havana Wednesday. She is accompanied by Senora Y. L. de Iglesias. Senora de Menocal is at the Hotel Felix Portland.

Senor Jose Camacho, a prominent business man of Bogota, Colombia, arrived last Friday to join his family here. He is registered at the Hotel Breton Hall.

Lorenzo Peon, a Mexican henequen planter from Yucatan, arrived recently with his family. He is staying at the Breton Hall. At the same hotel is Senor Pedro Racho from Colombia.

Dr. Jose Rodriguez and wife arrived here last Thursday on their way to Montreal, Canada, where they will remain a week, and afterward return to this city for a two months stay.

Jose R. Cepedez and wife from Havana are registered at the Hotel Endicott after a short stay in Atlantic City. The same hotel are Francisco Orero

quently increased, has a fleet of ten vessels, which ply between Callao and Colon and down the South American coast; and a floating dock at Callao with facility for raising a 7,000-ton steamship in two hours. According to latest advice it is the intention of the company, owing to the good returns since the war, to establish a new line between Callao and Barcelona, Spain, the importance of which cannot be minimized, and whose principal purpose will be the carrying of Peruvian products, such as cotton, sugar, wool and metals to all the ports of the Atlantic. The importance of such a line cannot be minimized, and whose principal purpose will be the carrying of Peruvian products, such as cotton, sugar, wool and metals to all the ports of the Atlantic.

The line which the Italian Transatlantic Company plans to establish next month between Genoa and the Pacific ports, will certainly be of much importance for the development of South American commerce.

The importance of maritime traffic with the Peruvian coast can be gauged by the returns of the Peruvian customs houses, which, including that of Iquitos, on the Amazon River, have increased in the proportion of 50 per cent since 1914.

Mariano Martinez and Logarda Otero, all of whom are from Cuba.

Senor G. Santa Marina of Bogota, Colombia, has arrived in New York and is at the Hotel Claridge.

I. Fernandez-Diaz, a Mexican merchant, has arrived from St. Louis, Mo., and is at the Hotel Claridge.

Senor R. Martinez, an Argentinean business man, has arrived from Boston after a brief stay in that city. He is at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Recent additions to the Latin American colony of this city are Joaquin Diaz and wife, from Mexico; Jose Rodriguez Garcia, from Guatemala; Vicente and Ernesto Vergara from Caracas; Vazquez; Martin Reyes, Ramon Hernandez, Martin, Juan, Disbinger and Jose Herrera from Peru; Luciano Rendon and Jesus Villegas from Mexico City.

Senor Arturo Lourent, a Venezuelan journalist, who has been here for a short time, left last Friday for San Francisco, Cal., where he will sail for the Far East. Senor Lourent intends to visit Japan and China.

Julio E. Roman, a native of Ecuador and a promoter of oil and other enterprises in South America, is registered at the Hotel McAlpin. Mr. Roman was educated in this country and has been active in development enterprises in Ecuador and Colombia for several years.

Dr. Emilio del Solar, a secretary to the Peruvian Legation at Washington, who sailed for France last Friday, is at the Hotel McAlpin. Senor del Solar will visit several countries in Europe after a short stay in Paris.

Juna Lara, a Mexican sportsman, arrived from Mexico City last Wednesday and left for Toledo, Ohio, in time to see the world's championship. He returned last Saturday and is registered at the Hotel McAlpin.

Leopoldo Ywanaki, a prominent industrialist of Chihuahua, Mexico, has arrived in New York. Senor Ywanaki, who is registered at the Hotel Biltmore, came here to buy materials for the textile factories at Chihuahua.

Juan B. Rojo, Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, accompanied by his wife, came here last week to bid farewell to Gen. Aguilar and party.

To celebrate the birthday of Senora Edwige Hurtado Espinosa, several well-known families organized a boating party on the Hudson last Friday. The party consisted of fifty persons, who enjoyed the music of an orchestra and returned to the city in the late hours of the night.

Senora Ernesto Alines and Carlos Gomez, who represent the "Asociacion Argentina de Agricultura," arrived in the city after an extensive trip, visiting several cities and studying the agricultural industries of this country. They will sail for France in a few days.

Ricardo Forzano, a traveler and scholar, who is well acquainted with Latin American conditions, was the guest at a dinner given last Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria by several Gen. Gomez and friends, among whom were correspondents of papers published in Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Cuba.

Senor Felipe de J. Santander, a well-known business man of this city, will leave for France at the end of this month. Senor Santander will visit the devastated areas of France.

The list of passengers on board the French liner Lorraine left Thursday for Paris included the Cuban journalist, Francisco G. de Cisneros; Ernesto Guy, agent in Havana of the Compagnie Transatlantique Francaise; Alberto de Verategui and seven members of his family from Argentina; Manuel A. Chateau; Fernando G. Roa and R. Torres from Mexico.

Senor Jose R. Avila, a well-known Mexican lawyer, arrived from St. Louis, Mo., last week. Senor Avila will remain here several days on business. He is registered at the Hotel Astor.

Dr. Justo F. Gonzalez, who recently arrived from Montevideo, Uruguay, for the purpose of studying American methods of sanitation, water filtration, vaccine and other subjects, is at the Hotel McAlpin. Dr. Gonzalez is professor of hygiene and bacteriology at the College of Medicine in Montevideo and is at the head of the Board of Health of that city. He will especially study Spanish influenza, etiology and methods of disinfection of vessels in port, continuing his work until the middle of September, when he expects to return to Uruguay. In New York he has been invited to carry out his research work in the Rockefeller Institute and in the University of the State of New York.

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Laboratories of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and the Laboratory of Hygiene at Washington, D. C., which cities he will visit during this month and next. Dr. Gonzalez has been delegated by the Government to acquire various apparatus for the purification of drinking water and he will devote special study to American models of filtration.

Hotel McAlpin arrivals last week included Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Montelo of San Jose, Costa Rica.

Duane Sawyer, the noted saxophone soloist, will be the special feature of next Tuesday's Latin American supper dance on the McAlpin roof, appearing with Ernest Husar and his orchestra. Sawyer, who has come from a tour of the large Western cities, is here to make phonograph records for the Pathé, Gaiety and Westminster phonograph companies with the new gold solo instrument manufactured for him by the Buescher Company at Elkhart, Ind.

The nomination of Boas W. Long, former chief of the Latin American division of the State Department, to be Minister to Cuba, was confirmed last week by the Senate.

Recent arrivals at the Holland House are Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and Miss Natalia de Caballero de Lima, Peru; also the Honorable Mrs. J. M. Parrago and R. Parrago of Havana, Cuba.

G. Barrios, Drigo Rubin and Rufino Barrios of Guatemala City and Fernando Valverde, Ives Y. de Balaguer, M. Y. de Oña Amesa, Ricardo Amesa and Miss Edith Powell of Havana, Cuba, are registered at the Hotel Astor.

E. H. Gato, Jr., and his family arrived in this city last Friday. Senor Gato is a Cuban tobacco merchant and will spend the summer here. He is registered at the Colonial Hotel.

Jose G. Moreno, appointed First Secretary to the Mexican Legation at Lima, Peru, arrived in New York last Thursday. Senor Moreno will remain here a few days before his departure for Peru. He is staying at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Gaston Soupey, French Consul at Guadalupe, Mexico, arrived here last week from Mexico City and will sail soon for France. He is registered at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

J. Mencia, well known Cuban hacendado, arrived here with his family last week. He is staying at the Hotel McAlpin.

Several prominent members of the Venezuelan colony in New York organized a meeting last Saturday at the Hotel Ansonia to celebrate the 6th of July, the Venezuelan national holiday. Many Latin American families attended.

Senora R. Espinosa, wife of the editor of the Cuban newspaper El Dia has arrived in this city with her family. She is registered at the Hotel McAlpin.

MEMOCAL WINS PRAISE. According to William B. Parker's recent book, Cubans of To-day, published under the direction of the Hispanic Society of America, Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, exhibited as a soldier during the Spanish war as great talent for military affairs and aptitude for strategy as he has during recent years for politics, diplomacy and statesmanship.

In the battle of Victoria de las Tunas he is said to have "made such skillful disposition of men and of guns that competent witnesses claim that the conduct of this battle stands out in the entire record of the revolution as the one campaign in which the Cubans were disposed and directed in accordance with the principles of military science."

The two hundred and twenty brief biographies of prominent contemporary Cubans contained in this volume reflect the tremendous part which the struggle for independence played in the lives of the older generation.

Ecuadorians Thank 'The Sun' for Optimism. A. R. Jacobs & Co., New York, July 8, 1919.

To the Editor Latin-American Department, THE SUN:—As Secretary of the Ecuadorian Club of New York I thank you for your altruism in favor of the Latin American peoples, especially to Ecuadorians.

My best wishes for the success of THE SUN.

A. R. JACOBS, Secretary.

FIELD FOR EXPORTS OPEN IN PANAMA

Strong Men Who Will Settle Down in Country Great-est Need.

CHANCE FOR PIONEERS Specialists in Any Line Who Adopt Latin American Customs Welcome.

By CLAYTON S. COOPER.

On the coast of arms of the Republic of Panama one reads: "The repudiation of war and homage to the arts which flourish in peace and in labor."

Over the section called "The Canal Zone" there also floats an enigmistic world: "The Land Divided, the World United."

The possibilities of mankind, commercial and moral, that lie wrapped up in these ideals are tremendous. The Canal cost the United States \$400,000,000 in gold; the results will be returned not in money only but in the opportunity rarely offered to nations and men to link together in wide and deep fraternal unity the two great continents.

Brief narration of the unusual advantages of location and soil productivity would seem to make of Panama "providential republic." But between the enchanting ideals and the practical possibilities lies a world of effort, and the chief factors of that effort are the men and the women themselves.

I asked the representative of one of the largest business houses of the United States what he considered to be the first need in building up a lasting trade between the two Americas.

"The first essential," he replied, "is to get strong men to come down here prepared to settle down and stay in the country. We need strong men to these republics who harden get their roots down than they are called away after post, and business must depend upon mediocre men or soldiers of fortune, who make a poor reputation upon the South American, and who also seldom like the countries as fixed abiding places. You cannot do much to help business among any people unless you like that people and the land they inhabit. We must use great care in choosing our South American business pioneers."

Somewhat along this line was the remark of the representative of the large banking concerns of Panama, a man who for many years has lived in this country and speaks with authority:

"Panama needs men who are diplomats and men expert in the different departments of government; we should have specialists in commerce, fisheries, agriculture and finance, and the business men of Panama should not be left to any one who is willing simply to come down here because possibly he has succeeded at home in some particular line."

Well Meaning Bunglers. This gentleman pointed out to me how the bungling mistakes of men in Panama, who had realized the value of the country, had "set back the clock," as he expressed it, and made it harder for the men who were foreigners to work down here. The man had received a letter from Panama, an official Government representative, with perfectly good intentions he made such a faux pas in a public meeting that his in-laws, who had been in Panama, had been completely destroyed. The interesting thing about this incident lay in the fact that the official does not know that he is making a mistake, and the people were too polite to tell him.

A certain American army officer is very popular with the people here quite largely, as I am told, because he has endeavored to understand the customs and the temper of the Panamanians. "He takes off his hat when he meets me," said one Panamanian, as he spoke of the officer, "and he is an official Government representative. With perfectly good intentions he made such a faux pas in a public meeting that his in-laws, who had been in Panama, had been completely destroyed. The interesting thing about this incident lay in the fact that the official does not know that he is making a mistake, and the people were too polite to tell him."

It seems a bit ridiculous to the directness of Americans to change his attitude toward people who may be his close friend whenever he treats with him officially, but it is just such little urbanities that win the respect of the Latin American. A friend of mine who has lived long in this small republic told me of a very close friend of his who was recently elected as a Government official. "Now," said he, "I had to call upon my friend upon any official business I must take care to put on a silk hat and a frock coat and go through all the formalities of a state visit. I am sure that if I were a Panamanian, I should be able to do this. I am sure that if I were a Panamanian, I should be able to do this."

"Furthermore," said my informant, "it is required of us down here, in the case of the death of a business acquaintance, to robe ourselves in proper black clothing and not to attend the funeral. But also, if the deceased was a personal friend or a man to whom honor is due, I must walk all the way to the cemetery in the procession. Otherwise, I would make mortal enemies of the family."

Patience a Necessity. The Northerner who is impatient and abrupt will always come to grief in these countries. The Panamanian is not accustomed to doing business in a hurry and they never separate their business from social courtesies of the most charming and useful kind. An American voiced a very important need of those who would deal with these people of Spanish extraction when he said:

"Patience is not a virtue simply, it is a necessity down here. It is a necessity in the case of the Panamanian. There is another important point to be remembered which is being taught by experience in these Latin countries relative to trade with the United States. This is the advantage which business firms have which do not need to trade with middlemen, but having established their own houses in South America are able to deal with the people directly. Firms like the Singer Sewing Machine, Standard Oil and certain of the steel companies, for instance, are able to compete successfully with any foreign firm because of the fact that they have established headquarters for their sales in the countries which they trade with. South Americans like to do so to head quarters for their goods. Few Germans or Englishmen can successfully compete with one of these American firms that have established themselves in the country and since the European agent usually has a dozen or more things which he sells for his German or English firm and which he cannot be a specialist in any of them."

Add to these necessities for the new Panama a stable government, which is now in crying need in order to insure titles for property and protection of business; the establishment of a few well-ordered schools for agriculture and colonial training; the constant infusion of men from the colder climates who will join with the youth of this fortunately located State in building firmly the basis of modern institutions; and some of the most vital needs of Panama will be met.

As Mr. Duque of Panama city said to me (and he speaks out of an experience of more than thirty years in this country), "The Panamanian lacks ambition in a country where living has been comparatively easy. He needs to be taught that there is something more worth while than to be a cheap politician; we have everything here in Panama to do with and with a certain necessary amount of capital to make this country really great."

The opening of the Panama Canal, which has brought the Panama into the great avenue of international business and politics, has made it increasingly necessary that we strive to find out what the Panamanian needs and how his interests as well as our own can best be served in the carrying out of the new order of world commerce. One cannot pass through the canal and behold the lines of ships going before and following through the great locks, ships flying the flags of many diverse nationalities, without realizing that new link between the nations which is bound to affect far reaching the history of future generations.

The canal has tapped the commerce of the Pacific Ocean valued at present at \$1,000,000,000. It has also introduced directly to a world heretofore far away a 1,000,000 population living tributary to this ocean. This strategic point is quite sure to be a pivotal factor in our own political and commercial life. It is worth our pains to know what kind of people there are in the canal and how they are interested in our undertakings in this region.

We have a word which is all powerful down here—that word is "sympathy."

GUAYAQUIL OBSERVES 4TH. Stores and Banks Close and Receptions and Ball Held.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 5 (Delayed)—Four days of festivity were celebrated here with all the appearance of a national holiday. All stores and banks were closed.

Charles S. Hartman, the American Minister, and the American Consul gave receptions. A ball also was given by the Consul to the American colony.

PERU ALSO FACES HIGH LIVING COST. Prices Creep Up Despite Government Action.

Reports from Consul-General W. W. Handley of Lima state that although the Peruvian Government in 1914 issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of cattle and the principal food products grown in the country, with the exception of sugar and rice, the local selling prices of all native products have gradually increased until now the complaint is so general that the municipal authorities of Lima are seriously considering the cause of the high cost of all articles of first necessity, particularly locally grown products.

There is submitted below a table issued by the municipal authorities of the city showing the retail prices of certain articles at the beginning of the war, in August, 1914, and during April, 1919.

Articles. 1914. 1919.

White, pound.....\$0.06 \$0.11
Brown, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.09
Rice, pound.....\$0.05 \$0.10
First class, pound.....\$0.05 \$0.10
Second class, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Beans, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Black, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Barro, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Peanut, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Lima, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Garbanzo, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Vermelli, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Spinal, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Ordinary, pound.....\$0.04 \$0.08
Ham, pound.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Butter, pound.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Butter, pound.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Eggs, dozen.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Chicken (fowl grown), 1 lb.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Charcoal, 100 lbs.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Alcohol (wood), quart.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Wine, 1 gallon.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Olive, quart.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Flour, pound.....\$0.05 \$0.08
Milk (fresh), quart.....\$0.05 \$0.08
Cheese, pound.....\$0.05 \$0.08
Round steak (without bone), 1 lb.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Beef (with bone), pound.....\$0.10 \$0.15
Corn, pound.....\$0.05 \$0.08
Potatoes, pound.....\$0.05 \$0.08
Coal, ton.....\$11.00 \$10.00

From 50 cents to \$2.00. Owing to the high freight rates between Peru and the United States and European ports and scarcity of ships the increase in the cost of nearly all imported articles, such as textiles and wearing apparel, has been enormous. The selling price of furniture at the present time is 150 per cent higher than before the war. As regards imported goods, men's and women's shoes which prior to the war sold here for \$7 are now \$12.50 a pair. Men's felt hats have increased in price from \$4.50 to \$8.50. From 75 cents to \$1.50; woollen underwear from \$5 a suit to \$7; colored shirts, from \$2.50 to \$5; men's socks, from 75 cents to \$1.50; women's silk stockings, from \$4 to \$8; women's silk hats, from \$1.25 to \$3 a pair; white collars, from 30 cents to 35 cents each.

The price of room and board has advanced from \$4 to \$7 a month, bath extra. House rents have increased 50 per cent. The rates at the first class local hotels are as high as the best establishments in New York. Accommodations are about half as good. Although Lima is situated in the tropics, ordinary fruit, such as bananas, oranges and lemons, is more expensive than similar fresh tropical fruit sold in the United States and its quality is inferior. This is largely owing to the fact that most of the oranges and bananas are imported from Ecuador.

JOTTINGS FROM THE CONSULATES IN N. Y.

Interesting Bits of Information About South America.

PERU—The Peruvian Government is taking measures to protect its cottonseed oil industry. It is urging consumption of the product among the Peruvian industries. Over 1,000,000 quintals are produced annually in the country, one-third of which is used at home. The situation has been more serious owing to a duty that has been placed on Peruvian cottonseed oil by the Chilean Government.

CHILE—Reports from Chile are to the effect that the people of that country subscribed to the British Red Cross fund a larger sum than any other foreign nation. The Chilean quota for the Red Cross was over \$11,000. The British population in Chile has been growing constantly for the last ten years.

URUGUAY—Alfredo Campos, Government architect, has been commissioned by the President to visit foreign countries to study construction methods. Mr. Campos will visit the principal cities of Europe and the United States on his mission. He is now on his way to the United States, where he will remain until he has completed his investigations.

ARGENTINA—La Nacion, one of the leading morning newspapers of Buenos Ayres, recently startled its readers with a revolutionary change in its mechanical appearance. Instead of the customary classified page of advertisements appearing on the first page, La Nacion